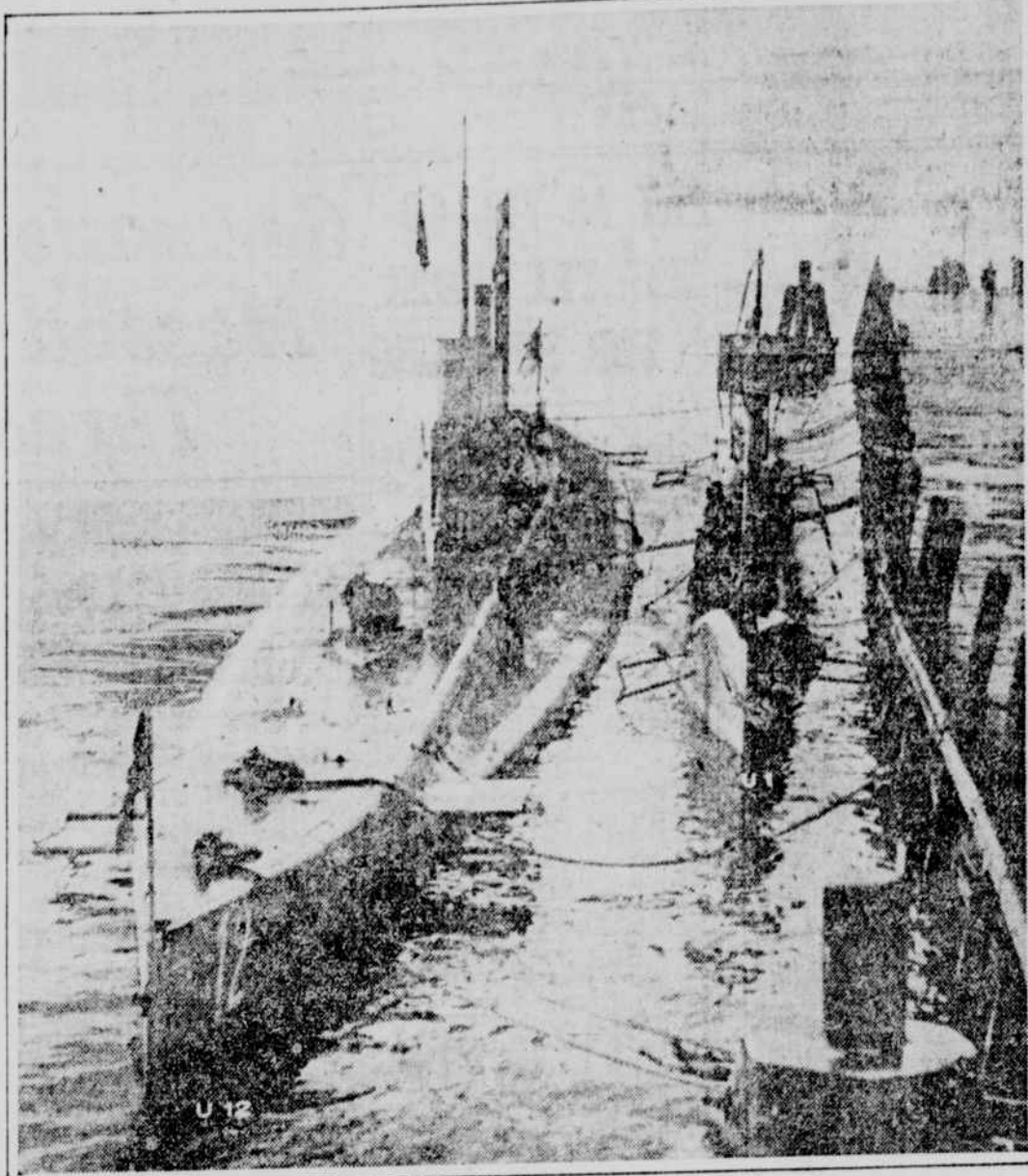


OLD AND NEW TYPES OF U-BOATS.



U-1, the old, and U-12, the new, lying in a naval base harbor of the North Sea. The U-1 is of barely 300 tons displacement, while that of its neighbor is 800 tons. The largest of the new German submarines is said to be of 1,000 tons displacement.

Paris Echoes "Vive la France!" As Regiments Receive the Colors

Crowds of Working People Reverently Bare Heads as Poincaré Conducts Simple Ceremony and as Wounded Soldiers Are Decorated with Medals of Honor.

(Special Correspondence to The Tribune.)

Paris, Sept. 18.—"Vive la France!"

Vive la France!

I was in the thick of the huge crowd

gathered on the Esplanade des Invalides

to see the President of the republic

present the colors to two new

regiments soon to go to the front.

Next to me, standing on a camp stool,

to see over the heads of the crowd,

was a woman of the working classes.

She was bareheaded and wore a cheap

black skirt, with a blue checked apron

and a not too clean shirtwaist, and

on her shoulder she carried a three-year-

old baby in a pink striped cotton dress.

Tears ran down her cheeks as she

cried again "Vive la France! Vive la

France!"

"Have you anyone out there?" I asked

her.

"My husband," she replied.

"I liked with her further and learned

that she was from the Faubourg Saint

Antoine and had tramped clear across

the city that morning with her baby in

her arms to see her husband's regi-

ment receive its colors.

It was the Faubourg Saint Antoine,

you remember, that tore down the Bastille

and in the days of the Revolution,

when the holes and corners of the Bastille

were their sanctuaries, Robespierre, Danton

trembled. I do not know how many

from the Faubourg were in the crowd

yesterday morning, but from their

stern faces I felt that they had come

from Saint Antoine in a working

quarter and this crowd was largely of

the working classes.

Working People See Spectacle

There was the woman with the baby,

and beside her a little man in a baby

and baggy corduroys, with a wide blue

sash around his waist. Four workmen,

all white with plaster, and a woman

and a window cleaner had set his lad-

der against a tree and filled it with

his friends, himself on the top round.

One looked down on a sea of caps and

neglected Stambouli, for instance,

made it one of the objects of his life to

foster "Bulgarianism" in Macedonia,

going to the extreme, in one case, of

presenting an ultimatum to Sultan Ab-

dul Hamid in which war was given as

the alternative to the creation of three

bishoprics in Macedonia. The "dicta-

tor" was farsighted enough to conclude

that a strong Bulgaria could result only

from preventing the Bulgars of Mace-

donia from joining some of the other

Slav groups.

This policy has been carefully nursed

through the maintenance of a very ac-

tive and almost wholly unselfish inter-

est in the intellectual affairs of Mace-

donia, according to English authori-

ties there were in Macedonia and

Thrace in 1911 7 Metropolitan bishops,

1,210 priests, 1,331 churches, 294

chapels, 73 monasteries, 13 high

schools, 87 secondary schools, 1,273 pri-

mary schools, 2,256 teachers and 78,554

pupils. Of these 1,005 teachers and 35,

986 pupils were in the part of Mace-

donia now occupied by Serbia, while 889

teachers and 18,966 pupils were in the

part of Macedonia and Thrace which Bul-

garia incorporated, or which Bulgar-

ia was permitted to keep in proportions

of about 80 and 20 per cent. Turkey

retaining part of the Bulgarian population

in Thrace.

In justice to the Bulgarians, it must

be stated that against this educational

and religious organism, the Greeks and

Serbs had nothing to offer, maintaining

in Macedonia neither churches nor

schools. Since 1913 many of the Bul-

garian schools have been taken over,

forcibly, as a rule, by the Serbian and

Greek governments, while a large num-

ber of priests have been exiled. Mean-

while, the Serbian and Greek govern-

ments, anxious to "de-Bulgarize" the

parts of Macedonia held by them, are

employing measures of repression,

which, owing to their severity, have not

been permitted to conciliate either the

Macedonian Bulgars or their brothers in

Bulgaria.

BASES MACEDONIA DEMAND ON RACE

Bulgaria Points to Nation-
ality of Majority of
Inhabitants.

"BULGARIANISM" CAREFULLY NURSED

Desire of Macedonians for Re-
union with Their "Brothers"
Fostered for Years.

Sofia, Sept. 10.—It seems unlikely at this moment that the European war will end without the armed participation of Bulgaria, and possibly her neighbors. This has become all the more apparent since the agents of the Entente governments and of the Central Powers have become less active and are leaving the Bulgarian press to discuss the situation from a purely Bulgarian point of view.

Due to propagandist effort, the Bulgarian press, as recently as two weeks ago, discussed Bulgaria's claims on Macedonia from either the Entente or Central Powers position; to-day this subject is treated purely as the national aim of Bulgaria. This has led to the attitude that, no matter how Bulgaria must incorporate all of "Bulgarian" Macedonia.

Bulgaria claims all that part of Macedonia in which the Bulgarian population is greater than other racial and national elements. Roughly drawn, the borders of this territory are a line running a few kilometers north of the parallel to the old Ottoman-Greek frontier, a line immediately east of the present Albanian frontier and the line formed by the crest of the Sar Planina in the north.

This demarcation leaves virtually no Macedonian territory to the Greeks and Serbs, and Bulgaria had to find some justification for so sweeping a claim. This was found in the assertion that the major part of the population inhabiting Macedonia was Bulgarian in race and in national tendencies. Though Greek and Serb authorities have denied that such is the case, all neutral and independent sources support Bulgaria's claim.

Macedonia's Population.

French statistics of 1905 give the following data of Macedonia's population:

Per cent.

Bulgars 4,172,136 51.44

Turks 840,433 10.38

Greeks 190,047 2.34

Roumanians 63,895 0.80

Albanians 12,006 0.54

Total 2,278,517

These figures show that even then the Bulgarian population was in a majority over all other races. Twenty years later, when the Turkish population had left, the Bulgarians in Macedonia, according to other French statistics, formed 81.50 per cent of the total population. Since then, however, this percentage has been reduced considerably on account of emigration.

There are in Bulgaria to-day about 230,000 Macedonian refugees, and many Macedonian Bulgarians have emigrated to the United States in recent years. The Macedonian population of Macedonia, even to-day, is at least 780,000, against 270,000 Greeks, Serbs and other Slavs.

These figures, however, are not to be accepted in a racial sense. The Macedonians who claim to be Bulgars are Bulgars principally because their tendency toward Bulgaria has, in the course of time and owing to repressive methods employed against them by Greek and Serb alike, become a general one. They have expressed desire to merge with the Bulgarians into a single national unit. The "Bulgar" of Macedonia looks upon the inhabitant of Bulgaria proper as his brother, and the Macedonian still feels at his disposal to effect the reunion for which the separation from the Bulgars from the Ottoman empire and the more recent division of Macedonia between Greece and Serbia have given the impetus.

The treaty of Berlin of 1878 cut into two almost equal parts the Bulgarian population of the Ottoman provinces on the Balkan peninsula by the formation of an independent Bulgaria. Macedonia, according to the treaty, was to be a Turkish province, but the separation of the people of Bulgaria from the Bulgars in Macedonia did not sever such ties of kinship as had existed before. Nor were the neglected Stambouli, for instance, made it one of the objects of his life to foster "Bulgarianism" in Macedonia, going to the extreme, in one case, of presenting an ultimatum to Sultan Abdul Hamid in which war was given as the alternative to the creation of three bishoprics in Macedonia. The "dicta-

tor" was farsighted enough to conclude that a strong Bulgaria could result only from preventing the Bulgars of Macedonia from joining some of the other Slav groups.

This policy has been carefully nursed through the maintenance of a very active and almost wholly unselfish interest in the intellectual affairs of Macedonia, according to English authorities there were in Macedonia and Thrace in 1911 7 Metropolitan bishops,

1,210 priests, 1,331 churches, 294 chapels, 73 monasteries, 13 high schools, 87 secondary schools, 1,273 primary schools, 2,256 teachers and 78,554 pupils. Of these 1,005 teachers and 35,986 pupils were in the part of Macedonia now occupied by Serbia, while 889 teachers and 18,966 pupils were in the part of Macedonia and Thrace which Bulgaria incorporated, or which Bulgaria was permitted to keep in proportions of about 80 and 20 per cent. Turkey retaining part of the Bulgarian population in Thrace.

In justice to the Bulgarians, it must be stated that against this educational and religious organism, the Greeks and Serbs had nothing to offer, maintaining in Macedonia neither churches nor schools. Since 1913 many of the Bulgarian schools have been taken over, forcibly, as a rule, by the Serbian and Greek governments, while a large number of priests have been exiled. Meanwhile, the Serbian and Greek governments, anxious to "de-Bulgarize" the parts of Macedonia held by them, are employing measures of repression, which, owing to their severity, have not been permitted to conciliate either the Macedonian Bulgars or their brothers in Bulgaria.

Typhus Invades Australia.

London, Oct. 9.—Typhus fever has broken out in the State of Victoria, Australia, according to a Reuters dispatch from Melbourne. Of 447 cases reported, 134 have resulted fatally.

Plan Moral Union with Germany.

Berlin, Oct. 9 (by wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.).—A movement has been undertaken in Ghent, the Overseas News Agency says, in favor of "a moral union with the German brother nation." The Flemish group which has initiated the movement has issued a pamphlet stating that it is pro-German because we hope to gain from the Germans our own free evolution, because the Germans are our brothers, because they are fighting for our Germanic existence against a world of yellow and black men who desire to strangle the Germans because they are dangerous competitors.

COLLEAGUE OF ASQUITH
CRITICISES CENSORSHIP

British Cabinet Minister Tells of Its "Mischievous Stupidity."

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Oct. 9.—The Earl of Selborne, president of the Board of Agriculture, and one of the Unionist members of the British Cabinet, speaking at York to-day strongly attacked the censorship.

"When a passage," he said, "was excised by the censorship from a newspaper correspondent's report which described how tenaciously and bravely the Germans had fought it was nothing but mischievous stupidity, but the greatest mistake was that who are responsible for the reports published can make it to keep bad news from the English people. If some people have not yet realized the greatness of the crisis or the self-sacrifices that must be imposed upon them the fault was not wholly due to themselves, but also largely to those who had so unfortunately committed the crime of slurring over bad news."

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DVINSK MENACED; RUSSIANS FEAR NEW OFFENSIVE

Effort to Clear Invaded
Territory Before Win-
ter Foreseen.

GUERRILLA WARFARE IN PINSK MARSHES

Teuton Division Staff, Panic-
stricken, Flees Before At-
tack of Irregulars.

London, Oct. 9.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg is again striking at Dvinsk and has made some headway, but along the rest of the front it is the Russians who are doing most of the attacking. The general belief here is that the Austro-Germans are concentrating troops on both wings of the eastern line and intend to make one more effort to secure the line of the Dvina River in the north and drive the Russians across the Bessarabian frontier in the south before digging themselves in for the winter.

Important German detachments are crisscrossing the immense marshes of Pinsk, in the Russian Province of Minsk, where the rivers have overflowed owing to daily torrential rains, says an agency dispatch from Petrograd. The Pinsk marshes cover an area of more than 1,000 square miles in the basins of the Pripiet, Strumen, Styr and Goryn rivers.

Hundreds of Germans are reported to have been landed in boats with their artillery, automobiles and convoys. Many deserters are said to be roving about the country in bands.

A landed proprietor named Sabounevic has organized a powerful detachment of partisans, among them many Cossacks, who are hunting down the German bands. Sabounevic's men, mounted on small horses, are said to be operating with extraordinary rashness. Sweeping down upon a village where the general staff of a German division was quartered, the dispatch states, the officers were dispersed panic-stricken.

The "marsh wolves" as the Germans call them, have thus far evaded the two squadrons of Hussars which have been assigned to capture them.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

To-day's German official statement is as follows:

Before Dvinsk, Garbounovka, south of Hluket, enemy troops were taken by storm on a front of four kilometers. Five officers and 1,455 men were taken prisoners.

Two machine guns were captured in an engagement near Nefedy. South of Wiszniew 139 prisoners were taken. The enemy refrained from making more important attacks.

Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria.

North of Kovelitschi, as well as at Labusy and Sulejzke, Russian advances were repulsed easily.

Army group of General von Linsingen.

Southwest of Pinsk the villages of Komory, Komora and Przyladniki were taken by storm. At Wokabereznianska and south of Pinsk, Russian cavalry engagements are proceeding. North and northwest of Czartorysk the enemy has been driven back across the Styr. His attacks to the north of the Kovel-Rovno railway have failed.

GERMANS RENEW ATTACK ON LOOS

Continued from page 1

gun and four mine throwers remained in our hands.

All Positions Held, Says

British Official Report

London, Oct. 10.—The British Press Bureau gives out the following communication from Field Marshal Sir John French, who reports under date of 7:20 p. m. yesterday:

"Since my communication of October 4 the enemy has constantly shelled our new trenches south of La Bassée Canal, and has made repeated bombing attacks on the southern portion of the Hohenzollern redoubt, which is held by us. These attacks were all repulsed.

"In spite of the enemy's artillery fire we have pushed our trenches steadily forward, northeast of Loos, between the 70 and Hulloch, and gained ground varying from 500 to 1,000 yards in depth.

"Yesterday afternoon the enemy heavily bombarded the whole area we had recently won from him and followed this by an attack in successive waves of infantry on the whole front from south of Loos to the Hohenzollern redoubt.

"This attack was repulsed everywhere with heavy loss to the enemy. We gained possession by a counter-attack of a German trench 500 yards west of 'Cité St. Elie.' Great numbers of the enemy dead are lying in front of our lines. Our losses were comparatively slight."

DELASSE ILLNESS SLIGHT

French Premier Acting as Temporary Foreign Minister.

Paris, Oct. 9.—The absence of Foreign Minister Delcasse from the Cabinet Council to-day, and the announcement that he was ill, caused some public concern. It was afterward stated, however, that the Foreign Minister's illness was nothing more serious than a cold and that he would go to the Ministry late this afternoon.

Premier Viviani is temporarily acting as Minister of Foreign Affairs, the "Paris" says, and will represent M. Delcasse on Monday at the joint meeting of the committees of the Chamber of Deputies on foreign affairs and army and navy, which will receive explanations upon the Balkan situation.

COUNT FURROWS GRAVEYARD

Law Stops Orchard Venture When Chambour Estate Tenants Complain.

Hlois, France, Oct. 9.—Count Mont de Rees, agent for Prince Elias of Bourbon, owner of the famous Chambour Chateau Estate, was arrested to-day on a charge of despoiling the village cemetery by transforming it into an orchard. Several graves had been dug up. The count's defense was that he was acting under orders of Prince Elias.

Tenants of the Chambour Estate have displayed bitterness against the prince's manager, maintaining that little heed to French law. The property was sequestered by the government in April last on the ground that it was owned by Austrian subjects.

was the enthusiasm of the people for their President had full play. Messieurs Poincaré and Millerand drove back across the Pont d'Alexandre III through crowds that cheered madly. And after that General Gallieni had his turn.

Gallieni, Horseman Extraordinaire.

The lines were held by the police until the President and the Minister of War were gone. General Gallieni had remained behind, but when their automobiles were well on the bridge he spurred his horse after him, with his aides racing behind.

Gallieni is the ideal of the beau sabreur, a spare, military figure, sitting wonderfully straight in his saddle, and a magnificent horseman. When he struck his spurs in his charger the crowd went wild.

"Barrière cassée! Barrière cassée!" they shouted, and broke through the lines and straight for Gallieni, shouting now: "Vive Gallieni! Vive Gallieni!"

The old general disappeared in a cloud of dust and a swirling mass of cheering humanity.

SAY FRENCH WITHHELD NEWS

Germans Charge Suppression of British Report Made Before War.

Berlin, Oct. 9 (by wireless to Sayville, Long Island).—The statement is made by the "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" that the French Yellow Book suppressed the last two sentences of the report of the British Ambassador at Petrograd, Sir George Buchanan, to his government on July 24, 1914, shortly before the outbreak of the war.

This newspaper says that the omitted portion of Sir George's report is as follows:

"The French President and Prime Minister cannot arrive in France on their return from Russia in less than four or five days, and it seems as though Austria had intentionally chosen this moment for presentation of her ultimatum to Serbia. It seems to me, judging from the words of the French Ambassador, as if France and Russia had decided on firm resistance, even if we refuse to join them."

The Overseas News Agency, which gave out this extract, adds:

"The newspaper does not state whether the French government took out the sentences to conceal from the French people the participation of responsible French statesmen in Russia's provocative actions, or to spare the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Grey, who did nothing, notwithstanding Ambassador Buchanan's report, to appease St. Petersburg and Paris."

SWISS PREDICT GREAT PROSPERITY FOR U. S.

Think America Will Withstand
Reaction After War.

Berne, Oct. 9.—The Swiss Bankverein, the most important banking institution in Switzerland, makes this comment on American conditions in a pamphlet just issued:

"The United States has recovered rapidly from the financial and economic crisis caused by the outbreak of the war. Obviously the country is approaching a period of great prosperity, owing to her rich harvests and uncommonly large exports—a degree of prosperity which has not, perhaps, been equalled in the economic annals of America."

However, this situation, caused by extraordinary and transitory factors, is not without some dangers. Optimism in business and the spirit of enterprise are proving to such an extent that after the return to the normal standard a heavy reaction seems inevitable, all the more because wages have reached an exaggerated height.

"However, the United States can regard the future with confidence, as neither external nor internal policies cause anxiety nor apprehension. It was really fortunate for Europe that the economic and financial resources of the United States have so well resisted all shattering events."

TYPHOON WRECKS STEAMER

Lifeboat with Officers and Passenger of Rufford Hall Missing.

Tokio, Oct. 9.—The British steamer Rufford Hall was wrecked in a typhoon in the Tsuetsu Straits. A lifeboat containing the officers and one passenger is missing. The crew was saved.

The Rufford Hall left New York August 19 for Vladivostok by way of the Panama Canal. She was of 5,470 tons gross and 409 feet long. Built in 1913, she belonged to the Ellerman Line.